



## OLD VERA CRUZ.

### INTERESTING REMINISCENCES AND HORRIBLE FACTS.

#### A Celebrated Town with Grassy Streets—Novel Way to Capture Husbands—Burying Alive.

[Special Correspondence of the RECORD-UNION.]

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, July 31, 1885.

Rambling around the grass-grown streets of this old town, one finds many traces of the past, especially pertaining to that period when buccaneers ravished the coast and robbed the treasure-ships of Spain.

Like all other Hispano-American seaports, Vera Cruz has its traditional tales of horror. The history of the buccaneers, and their exploits of blood and booty, are too familiar for minute repetition. They originated in a laudable effort to avenge the gross wrongs inflicted by Spain upon traders from other nations who ventured to traffic within that vague region which the Pope, as God's representative, had bestowed upon the King of Spain "to convert the Indians." Queen Elizabeth, of England, who raised the nation to the validity of the Spanish sovereign's claims, and who insisted that he had no rights to America beyond those of discovery followed by possession. But the King was too good a Catholic to have his rights thus called in question, and when aheretic ships were sailing along the West Indian or anywhere under the "Spanish main," the horror of priests and the avarice of officials at the approach of heresy to their shores led to summary dealings with the luckless crews and their cargoes.

The inhuman treatment which Spain thus inflicted upon honest traders aroused men to stout resistance, and when aheretic ships came to pass that vessels bound for those seas were fully armed. Private war was the result, and the superior prowess of the Dutch and English soon made sad havoc of the plunder which the Spaniards had been wringing from the defenseless natives for more than a hundred years.

#### THE FILIBUSTERS.

Finally disengaged into pirates and robbers, the Spanish, French, English and all the towns within their American dominions were victims of their depredations. The fury of the buccaneers was mainly directed against the monks, and when sacking a town they never neglected to pay an especial visit to the convents. When Vera Cruz was sacked by the English corsair, in 1693, he compelled the inhabitants to carry all the plunder of the town to his boats, which lay tossing in the harbor.

Vera Cruz has some thirty schools, several hospitals, an almshouse, and asylums for orphans, the blind and the insane. The city is a bright, both by gas and electricity, and is well supplied from the Coatzacoalcos river.

Among the most famous of its ancient landmarks is the old church of San Francisco, which used as a public library. Among many other graves, which are scattered throughout the book-stalls in its dim and gloomy interior, may be found the tomb of one Cortes, grand-daddy of Mexico.

The Inquisition—an enormous, thick-walled pile near the center of the town—has been transformed into tenement houses, and several children now enliven the gloomy courts that once echoed groans of human anguish. The convents and monasteries have all been put to use as public schools.

Just back of the Alameda—which is a beautiful promenade, with long rows of pink-tinted adobe banchas beneath rows of towering coco-palms—is a very remarkable old church, built by Cortes soon after the conquest. Unfortunately the craze for cleanliness which has descended most of the ancient sanctuaries by alleged "improvement" has got to work here, too. Outside it is speak and span with fresh paint and gilding, and the fat-legged saints and no-legged cherubim clustered about the entrance, have brand new stucco dresses, which may perhaps be better for the public, but is death to artistic beauty.

There are seven hundred schools at Vera Cruz, and the usual superabundance of churches with grotesque interiors.

The two-storyed cases of adobe—all uniform in height and nearly so in style—are built pale-green pink, blue-yellow, and each has a balcony, balconies of darker green. Even balconies have their flapping canvas curtains—green-yellow, or striped red and white—which, flapping loosely in the wind, present such an unusual appearance as to be not to be wondered that Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant inquired, on the occasion of her first visit here, why everybody had their blinds out.

ABOUT THE PUBLIC SQUARE.

The municipal palace, with its long lines of arches and towers, unfolding a transparent clock, makes an elegant showing on the eastern side of the public square. The city hall, a modern structure, the loveliest of places, called "La Constitución," where flower walks are shaded by palms and Indian laurels, and where military bands play every evening to the spouting stone mermaids that grace its central fountain. The splendid market place, known as "La Plaza," is a modern building, erected nearly fifteen years ago at the cost of more than hundred thousand dollars. Here in the early mornings we procure our daily supply of Cuban *aguacates* and an infinite variety of the most luscious fruits and flowers the tropics can produce. From the market, looking birds and top-knotted cardinals, and the tiny, daintily dressed parrots, with yellow-headed parrots, with marvellous talking and singing powers, can be bought for a few pesos.

Vera Cruz is an exceptionally gay town, even the last of light-hearted people, and all are fond of giving birth to little insects. All the walls and towers of the city, especially those facing the harbor, are seamed and scarred by the boisterous gales that are forever blowing over the gulf. A Vera Cruz "norther" must be experienced to be appreciated, for neither pen nor tongue can adequately describe it. You can imagine a night in this earthy hades, with the thermometer sky-larking among the nimbies, every crack and crevice of your habitation hermetically sealed in a vain endeavor to keep out the dust, yet stinging clouds of it—freighted with fleas—sitting on every object, resting upon every object; while the walls around it may roar and the raging gulf, lashed into fury, comes roaring over the ramparts.

WIND AND INSECT PLAGUES.

When "norther" blow—which is about three-quarters of the time—then the "Treme Cross" city is *diablero* indeed. Fierce winds, that shake the strongest walls of solid stone, sift into the houses clouds of fine, flea-infested dust, for the virgin soil hereabouts is a veritable *diablero* little insects.

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NOVEL WAY TO SECURE A HUSBAND.

A curious tale of feminine credulity is told by a battered stone image, which stands in the rear of a tumble-down old church on the water front of Vera Cruz. From the time of the Conquest it has been believed that if a marriageable woman should hit this image squarely in the face with a stone, she will immediately obtain a husband and advantageous settlement for life.

Evidently the founder of the tradition was actuated by the fact that women are not expert stone-throwers. If there were for this lamentable disability imposed by nature, the poor image would have been demolished long ago. As it is, the battered face, which has lost all semblance of "feature," and the heaps of small stones lying all about, attest the industry of the weaker sex, as well as their good sense in desiring to be married.

So fearfully hot is it by day, even during the season of our northern mid-winter,

that one's peregrinations must all be made very early in the morning or very late in the evening. In the former, custom to attend matins in the dim gray of the morning, and afterwards to walk before sunrise on the mole, or pier, which extends away out into the harbor, to catch the fresh breezes blowing from the ocean and a glimpse of that mysterious island, los Sacerdos, where the Indians sacrifice to their gods.

The other evening we varied the monotony by the way.

A VISIT TO THE MAIN PANTHEON.

In this latitude there is no twilight, but the long day is divided only by the noon, with no intervening gloaming. It must have been after 7 o'clock when we entered the gates of the great cemetery—a vast "city of the dead" which is a thousand times more populous than the living ones lying all around it; and before we were admitted to the inner gate, the darkies sat down upon the forest floor, and black crosses and the moon came up to dimly light our passage among them. The weird fascination of the scene is beyond the power of my pen to portray. Low upon the horizon lay the southern cross, and with all its stars completed upon the shores of the Gulf of Mexico. Straying among in the shadows, we were frequently startled by the rustling of wings—not angel's, gentle reader, but *spodales*, whose evading slumber we had disturbed, for multiplied were these birds in a lonely resting place upon the arms of the pantheon Cross. In the distance we espied a pale glimmer of light, which appeared to be moving about in a ghostly manner—the effect of wind-blown branches waving between, for investigation proved it to be a ship at anchor, the hull of which came to pass that vessels bound for those seas were fully armed. Private war was the result, and the superior prowess of the Dutch and English soon made sad havoc of the plunder which the Spaniards had been wringing from the defenseless natives for more than a hundred years.

THE THREE HUNDRED.

Finally disengaged into pirates and robbers, the Spanish, French, English and all the towns within their American dominions were victims of their depredations. The fury of the buccaneers was mainly directed against the monks, and when sacking a town they never neglected to pay an especial visit to the convents. When Vera Cruz was sacked by the English corsair, in 1693, he compelled the inhabitants to carry all the plunder of the town to his boats, which lay tossing in the harbor.

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AMONG THE HORRIBLE STORIES.

With which Vera Cruzans are wont to cheer visiting strangers, we are told that, only last year, at the driver of the cart which conveys corpses from hospital to cemetery, a woman, who had been a nurse, was beaten to death by a man who had been a patient in the same hospital.

During seasons of epidemic, when the city is crowded with dead and dying, strange patients need not expect much care, though the hospitals are many and the nurses faithful. Money cannot buy, nor Christian charity bestow, that which the demand is much greater than the supply. A *charon* in the *Spanish* Hospital, who had been a patient for many years, when he died, was buried alive; and, alas! only on the resurrection day can it be known how many poor creatures have actually met that terrible fate.

HENRY IRVING ON ELECTION.

In the practice of acting there is an important point is the study of election, and in election one great difficulty is the use of sufficient force to be definitely heard without being unmotivedly loud, and without acquiring a muffled delivery. The advice of Mr. Thomas' *concerns*, the money and enthusiasm both on my part, on the stage, to overcome this difficulty.

GEORGE SWEET ON ELECTION.

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## MUSIC AND DRAMA.

### MADAME NILSSON UPON THE VARIOUS SCHOOLS OF MUSIC.

#### A New Method to Make Nimble Fingers for Pianists—Notes by the Way.

EDS. RECORD-UNION: Just before leaving the land of dollars for the land of art, Mrs. Christine Nilsson, the great cantatrice, expressed herself concerning the relative popularity of the schools of music which she respectively represented, and her impressions are as follows: "The evidence my experience afforded, is that the Italian and French schools of music, with which I am proud to be identified, have not lost a particle of their hold upon the public taste. The talk of Wagner displacing Rossini, Donizetti, Meyerbeer and Gounod seems very well, but it means nothing. During the tour undertaken by Theodore Thomas, the receipts at the door and the applause and recalls showed in every city I visited that the audience's preference was for Italian and French music, and for such, as were in the Wagner's repertoire, as were given in the Italian and French music. I am again doubly delighted at the testimony of Mr. Thomas' *concerns*, the money and enthusiasm both on my part, on the stage, to overcome this difficulty.

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## THERE COMES A TIME.

There comes a time to every mortal being, What'er his station or his lot in life, When his sad soul yearns for the final freights From the world, and unfeeling strife. There comes a time when, having lost the savor, The salt of wealth is worthless; when the mind grows weary with the world's capricious favor. And there comes a time something that it does not find. There comes a time when, though kind friends are thronging About our pathway with sweet acts of grace, We feel a vast and overwhelming longing. For something that we cannot name or place. There comes a time when, with Earth's best To feed the heart's great hunger and desire, We find not even this can satisfy us; The soul within us craves for something higher. What greater proof need we that men inherit life? It is the homely longing of the spirit. That cannot find its satisfaction here. —Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

## GRAY'S POWDER BARREL.

BY MARIAN SISTER DEVEREUX.

"Good bye, Kitty. I have a long round of calls to make this morning, and I am not late home. Some of my patients will be hospitable enough to give me a lunch, or at the worst, I can manage to bring up at some inn on the road about noon time, where mine host will provide creature comforts for me and my beast. So you can have a long day to gossip and find out the latest news. I shall depend upon hearing from you what all the town-wives are talking about."

"Well, father, only you must not expect to hear the secrets I discover. I am nothing if not discreet."

Dr. Gray laughed a happy, contented laugh, as he stooped to kiss his daughter, for well he knew there was no corner of her heart which she did not show him, and that any secret world knowing would always be safe with her. He turned around the blazing wood fire, however much she might bargain and haggle to prove his curiosity and enhance the value of her communication.

Dr. Gray was a widower and Kitty, his eldest daughter, had for years been his housekeeper, but he had, with her help, out her management, he would have found it difficult to bring up and educate his large family. Two wives had the worthy doctor had, and each had bequeathed to him a healthy, romping, growing family of nine children; and though he was strong of mind and body, and held a good practice, yet often found the demands upon his pocket came in faster than his fees filled it up.

When he told Kitty that he should expect to hear from her, on his return, the town gossip, he well knew that it must all come to her wife. She was busy in kitchen or parlour, making as good as one of hands and a willing heart could the rations in larder and wardrobe caused by the birth of younger children.

"My Infantry Corps," the doctor would say, laying his hand affectionately on her head, "is ruled by this captain; I am only concerned with the men."

Kitty adored her father, thinking him the wisest, best and handsomest man in the world, returning his affection and trust in ample measure.

Many a young man attracted by her sweet and comely face had tried to win her for a wife, but her father, in his strict and narrow, perfect and rigid, judgment of her, was so loyal a subject of King George that he could never quite decide that the royal stupidity and oppression should be resisted by rebellion, while his Katherine, although constantly breathing his atmosphere of loyalty, and entirely subject to her father's control through her love and admiration, was yet strong enough to cling to the new feeling of independence that somehow seemed to ebb from the very soil on which the colonies were planted. She sometimes thought as she stood looking down the long aisles of stony black trees in the pine woods, stretching far through America, that each one pushing its head with such strong silent power up into the free sun-light, that no one could be born among them, and breathe in their pinkest, sweet odor, and submit to be governed in life and property. It was a kind of name, three thousand miles away. She responded like her father to the influences of her birth, and was loyal to them.

Katherine may have been unconsciously confirmed in these feelings from the fact that one of her suitors, who most nearly approximated her in the character of her ideal, had sometimes talked to her of such a glow of enthusiasm and, as far as she could see, with reason and justice, of the native and indefeasible rights of mankind. Still no great event had occurred to break into the household harmony, and Dr. Gray rode away on his stout bay colt, the shock which the day would bring him.

For some time Katherine's whole attention was absorbed in her household duties, especially in preparing her younger brothers and sisters for school. So it was several hours after her father's departure before she was aware that something unusual was happening. But now she saw that the ordinarily quiet street was constantly echoing the hurry of passing feet, while a murmur of excited words panted through the closed windows.

Throwing open the front door, she stood in the bright light of the spring day. Fortune good, she had ordered him! It should be just at the moment when John Sherman, blunt lock in hand, turned to urge a band of young men who followed him to their utmost haste.

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There was small need of Katherine's almost breathless question, "What's the matter?" The group had halted, and John came forward to tell the news of the battle for Fort Donelson.

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NATURAL SOAP.—The discovery of mineral substances which answer quite well for many of the purposes to which soap is applied are becoming quite common—especially of a myth as formerly. The latest discovery of this character is described as follows: There is said to be a vast deposit of natural soap near Corning, Ohio. As the story runs, a party of hunters in the "Big Woods" came across a precipice of rocks for the purpose of trapping deer. The heat split off a large fragment of solid stone, and to their surprise a sulphur substan-

ce of a dirty yellowish color began to run from little perforations on the face of the rock. This substance has a consistency similar to that of soap, and when the hunters made a fire, the soap melted, the wings dropped, and the rash boy was drowned in the sea; so they call that sea "Soap."

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## DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1855

The RECORD-UNION is the only paper on the coast, outside of San Francisco, that receives all parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco it has no competitor, in point of numbers, in its home and general circulation throughout the coast.

### SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.

L. P. FISHER is Sole Agent for this paper in San Francisco and vicinity. He is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and collect for the same. Rooms 21 and 22, Merchants' Exchange.

### NEWS OF THE MORNING.

In New York yesterday Government bonds were quoted at 122% for is of 1907; 112% for 45s; sterling, 84 5/8 to 87 1/2; 102% for 3s; silver dollars, 100%.

Silver in London, 49 3/4d; consols, 99 1/2; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 105 4/8; 125 1/2d, 115 4/8.

In San Francisco Mexican dollars are quoted at 80 1/2 to 85 1/2 cents.

Slightly higher prices prevailed yesterday in the San Francisco mining share market. Hale & Norcross closed at 89 1/2d, Savage 70, Charler 91 1/2, Best & Bell 82 2/4d, Consolidated California \$2 20, Gould & Curry \$1 45, Opal \$1 40, San Joaquin 29, Union 35 cents, Mexican 59 cents, Bodie \$1 55, Mono \$1 1/2, Peer \$1 20.

Herat is being rapidly fortified against a possible Russian advance.

Kelley, the United States Minister to Austria, will soon return to America.

An ocean steamer was yesterday reported ashore on the coast of Maine, near Grand Manan.

In Spain, Thursday, there were 2,378 new cases of cholera, and 900 deaths.

Anderson, Shasta county, is excited over a ghost sensation.

W. Fullerton was mistaken for a deer in Sonoma county, Thursday night, and fatally shot. Berthold Hoen, a pioneer vineyardist, died near Santa Rosa yesterday.

During the last seven days 190 business failures occurred in the United States and Canada. Fisher, Idaho, of the Mormon Church, has been convicted of perjury at Prescott, A. T. Gladstone leaves England for Norway to-day on a yacht.

John Desmague was killed by Apaches, Wednesday, in the Cananya mountains, Arizona.

Last week's rainfall in New England exceeded any similar event on record in that region.

Baldwin's Lijero won the three quarters-of-a-mile race at Saratoga yesterday.

The President and Cabinet left Washington for New York at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Richard Johnson (colored) was hanged at Virginia, La., yesterday, for murder.

General elections will be held in France October 10th.

At North Yankima, W. T., Thursday night, Charles Schaeffer shot and killed Andrew Goldstein.

Joseph O. Howard, Tom Gee and Tom McNeill were executed for murder yesterday at Fayetteville, N. C.

The British Parliament will be prorogued on the 13th inst.

Two freight trains were wrecked in a collision near Parkdale, Col., yesterday, and an engineer killed.

There were 27 deaths from cholera in Marquette yesterday.

Near Lafayette, Ga., yesterday, William Hanes was shot and killed by his son.

The obsequy of General Grant will begin in New York at 10 o'clock this morning, and his remains will be laid to eternal rest in Riverside Park.

### THE DAY.

The prostration, the death, the entombment of General Grant are events that stand forth among the most prominent and powerful in their influence of any that have been written in the annals of the nation's history. They are three great lessons that have made an impression never to be effaced. His sickness suddenly awakened the whole country to a full and exquisite realization of the unity of the people of the United States; and next his death taught them in the presence of the close of a marvelous career and a great national character, builded upon valor, love of country and simple, honest-minded determination to do duty, the littleness of those things that separate us into factions, and the greatness and strength of the bonds that hold us in a common citizenship of common dependence. The death of General Grant was a second great chapter of lessons, and has been of infinite service to the country, as was his life.

The man whose final lying down contributes so greatly to the entombment of patriotic fires and lofty national purposes, must indeed have lived to great purpose.

His death has taught us how small has grown the breach, and how faint the pitiful line that divides us into sections, North and South, and how impossible it is that, looking from Appomattox farm-house, to-day robed in black by Southern hands, the country can ever turn its gaze backward with desire for the past. The few sound and unreconciled men of the rebellious era, who still hold out to snare the

admirable contrasts to give boldness and vigor and beauty to the spectacle of a united North and South mourning in the chamber of death. From the moment of his last breath up to the dawn of this morning the spirit of national fraternity has augmented and swelled in volume and intensity of tone, until to-day the entire Union, with one mighty voice, unites in the dirge to solemn measures of which the funeral train takes its mournful way to the tomb where the mortal remains of General Grant are to repose. So this event, entombment, is the third of the series of great national lessons, each more emphatic than its predecessor, and it is to be followed by a still greater one. It cannot be that all this seed-sowing shall bring forth no stalk, no leaf, no bud, no final fruit. It must be that from the mouldering form to-day laid away to final rest, there shall spring new flowers of promise for a reunited country. Over the grave of Grant we cannot contend. Where the hand of the Confederate lays him away, the Union veteran bows, and all the people read with tearful eyes and voices the record of the life thus ended, and which is to them a monitor, of peace, fraternity and love.

### NOW IS THE TIME FOR ACTION.

The Sutter Farmer evidently agrees with the RECORD-UNION as to the duty and necessity of governmental interference to prevent the utter destruction of the navigability of the Sacramento river, in which the people of the United States have an interest. We are as convinced, as of any other physical fact yet to be made manifest, that unless something is done, and

that right speedily, the Sacramento river, as it now runs, will cease to flow. An exceedingly heavy winter will expose the roads to the peril of wearing its way through the west bank at some point between this city and Knight's Landing, and sweeping across the low-land basin to the west of us, leave Sacramento, so far at least as navigation is concerned, a way station upon a line of railway. Or, if this does not happen, the river will continue to so fill up that it will only be navigable at flood seasons. In either case the result will be disastrous for Sacramento. The longer river reclamation postponed, the more difficult it will be and the greater its cost. No authority will ever undertake it but the United States Government, and there is no reason whatever why it should not do it now. The demand that there must be no order made for river improvement until miners cease depositing their debris in the river means simply the destruction of the stream, for the law's delays are proverbial, as also those of the Government, but the Government has the power, the instant it resolves to do the work, to prohibit its injury or destruction, or any trespass upon it whatever, by hydraulic miners. That is to say, we are convinced of the present pressing necessity of beginning an agitation that will gain the attention, both of the governmental departments and of Congress, and this need not lessen activity in pursuing legal remedies meanwhile, but should rather stimulate it to new vigor. If every hydraulic mine were closed to-day, it would take the Government from two to three years to get to work upon the river. By beginning now, therefore, to agitate the question, we may advance the reclamation by awakening the Federal authorities at Washington to preparatory steps at least.

The Farmer, the journal referred to in the outset, quotes from the RECORD-UNION, these two paragraphs from distinct articles under the caption "Coming Down to Business":

The public mind is becoming thoroughly possessed of the necessity and advisability of invoking the interference of the Government to prevent the further destruction of navigable streams in California over which it exercises jurisdiction. That the Federal Government can impose a decree of injunction—not at all likely to be evaded, and from the process of which there can be no escape—is certain. The people must see to it that the Government is petitioned to act in its own interest and that of the valley.

If A & B were engaged in extorting a dump of sawdust from their mill into a navigable stream which the Government was endeavoring to keep open, clear out and prevent from filling up, does any one suppose that the proper Government authority would fail to issue an order to A & B to cease doing damage by extending the dump? Precisely such an order must follow, and be enforced, regarding mining slicks, if the Government can be induced to enter upon the reformation of the river.

The Farmer supplements the quotations with these remarks: "Our readers will observe in the above the very sentiments advocated in this journal for the past six months when speaking of the 'new problem.' We are not vain enough to believe the sentiments were uttered as an indorsement of our oft-expressed views, but as a result of a candid review of the problem now confronting the people of this State, a fair discussion of which can lead to no other conclusion. The Farmer is pleased to know that such journals as the San Francisco Bulletin and Call are now daily advocating the same policy and treatment of the subject as has been heretofore held by this journal."

### RAILROADS IN 1884.

The introduction to Poor's Manual of Railroads for 1885 gives a review of the railroad situation for 1884. From this we learn that at the close of the year we had 125,379 miles of railway, of which 3,977 miles were constructed within the year. The rate of increase thus indicated is 3.17 per cent. Returns were made of share capital and funded and floating debts, by 125,152 miles, as against 120,552 in the year 1883, or 3.8 per cent. increase. The share capital of the mileage in operation in 1884 equalled \$3,762,616,686, as against \$3,708,060,583 in 1883, an increase of about 1.4 per cent. The funded debts of all lines aggregated \$3,669,115,772, or \$168,258,558 in excess of the total of 1883, being about 2.6 per cent. The cost per mile of all the roads making returns as measured by the amount of their stocks and debentures was \$61,400, against \$61,800 for 1883. The gross earnings of all lines making returns were \$770,634,908, of which \$206,790,701 were received from passenger, and \$502,869,910 from freight transportation. In 1883 we find by reference to former reports, the gross receipts or earnings were \$215,287,824 from passengers, \$519,756,635 from freight and \$58,728,405 from miscellaneous sources, a total of \$823,727,924. This shows a decrease for 1884 of \$53,088,016, or nearly the same amount of decline in earning capacity as represented increase of earnings in 1883, as against 1882.

In 1884 the earnings per mile were \$6,663, against \$7,461 for 1883, a decrease of \$738 per mile. The net earnings equalled \$268,106,258 in 1884, a falling off of \$25,261,027 in the year, or about 9 per cent, from 1883.

The falling off in tonnage carried equalled 10,378,690 tons, or about 2% per cent. decrease. The rates per ton per mile in 1884 of freight transported equalled 1,124 cents, against 1,236 for 1883—a falling off of 112 cents per ton per mile. Had the rates of 1883 obtained in 1884, the earnings from freight would have been \$50,824,441 in excess of what they really were, \$5, too, had the passenger rates of 1883 been maintained in 1884, the gross earnings of all the roads would have exceeded the actual figure by \$56,840,463. Mr. Poor concludes that the falling off in railroad earnings is something phenomenal—least in recent history. He estimates the country at about its lowest depth, so far as railroads are concerned, and he adds that the remedy for evils done is now to be applied. "Non-competing lines must await the steady and certain increase of the general business of the country; the competing ones must be taken up by the lines they parallel, and used as side tracks, or made serviceable in some other manner as best they may." The process of recovery is already going on, he holds, and "all that is now wanting to a vigorous and widely-extended movement in the right direction is some striking example of success. He concludes, after a review of the difficulties that have beset the Pacific roads, the issues between the Central and Penn-

sylvania companies and the transcontinental competition, that in 1885 the earnings of the roads of the country will reach their lowest ebb, and that in 1886 they will show a decided increase over those for the current year, or even over those of 1884. Preceding the prostration of 1873 the capital of the country was exhausted, while preceding the decline beginning in 1883 capital steadily increased in the face of enormous expenditures, and the period of ill, when it closed, did so with greater capital than when it opened. "The evils, if they can be called such, under which the country now apparently labors, is a plethora, not an absence of capital—the problem now before the people is not a restoration of the waste of the past, but some disposition of its vast accumulations." Time and space forbid a review of Mr. Poor's writings at this time, and an examination now, in detail, of the very exhaustive exhibits shown in the advance sheets of his manual furnished to the press.

### THE NATIONAL HEART.

It is impossible to conceive that there is in the great pageant in New York to-day any element of insincerity. It is impossible to believe that hundreds of thousands of men and women have stood all day and night in line for an opportunity to look once more upon the face of General Grant out of mere curiosity. It is impossible to believe that the ex-soldiers of the dead Confederacy who to-day salute the name of the man who made theirs indeed a lost cause, are deceiving us; are mere pretenders and hypocrites. Nor, the tide of blood that pulses through the veins of the Union to-day is red and warm, and is sent to a common heart; the national heart that beats full and strong and true, and with a vigor that testifies to a vitality that shall have no end.

There can scarcely be two opinions among the impartial and those who have at all studied the transportation question, concerning the adopted resolution of the Railroad Commissioners relative to the construction of the constitutional prohibition of a greater charge for a short than a longer hall. It certainly does mean that there shall not be a greater aggregate charge, and not rate per mile for a given distance. Any other construction would land the question in a morass of doubts and uncertainties, not to say impossibilities. It certainly was never intended that a rate per mile should be the basis of comparison of an excess of charge in two cases for the same class of freight, moving in the same direction. If that rule could obtain it would mean simply the non-moving of a certain class of products that must be moved even at least as the cost of carriage, or at least with the reward of profit to the transporter, in order that the producing capacity of the country may be fostered. For there are products taken long hauls at a rate per mile that in reason cannot apply in the case of products taken short hauls.

The "Popular Science Monthly" for August presents a lead article in making its disclosures of the trial of John T. Surratt, the accused, and the defense, and testifies to the great advancement made in the department of illustration. It now stands far with that of many leading magazines.

The Virginia Democratic protest against the appointment or retention of offensive partisans has evidently no reference to partisans of the Democratic persuasion.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Contributions until further organization can be had, there will be to-day put down in hard cash or good subscription a most satisfactory sum. The time and place to start the movement is to-day at the grand stand in front of the Capitol.

The Eastern press is correct in its general rebuke of San Francisco for permitting the Chinese quarter to become the nuisance it is. But when that is admitted, and the neglect of the city is conceded—what then? It does not in the least remove any of the causes of the offense which the Chinese quarter contains. On the contrary, it emphasizes the demand for a sanitary revolution.

### CONTEMPORARY EXPRESSION.

Grant was in middle-life when history crowned him the greatest General of the age. He had not yet reached the sere and yellow leaf when he added to the immortality of fame the immortality of life, and yet in that brief interval the South has largely reconstructed itself.—[New York Herald.]

The record of the recently taken census has cut the ground from under the feet of the hardened of Dakota's enemies. Let not her friends supply a new subterfuge. As for Montana, she is about ready to make out a strong case of her own, without any extraneous assistance or resort to dismemberment.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

WHEN it comes to swearing the rascals out, the decent Democrats of the West will just bunch their cards until they can get a new deal. We are here to see honest Democrats in the offices, but no honest Democrat wants an office at the price of subordination of perjury, or even of wholesale political atrocity, making. That is not the reform Democrats voted for.—[St. Louis Republican.]

WHY John Roach failed is still a much-mooted question. The Democrats will have it that it was done to embarrass the Government. We could find no fault with Roach if this should prove to be true. Anything to beat such an apparently conscientious squawking on the part of the Government has shown so far.—[Lowell Courier.]

WHATEVER may be said of the motives of the "Pull-Mell Gazette" in making its disclosures of vice in London, it seems that these disclosures do not attain their ostensible object. Agitation and pressure are potent in inducing legislation in England, and they have been brought to bear in this case with much energy.—[New York Times.]

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THE Virginia

# DAILY RECORD-UNION

SATURDAY AUGUST 8, 1885

## WEATHER REPORT.

All Observations Taken on the 15th Meridian in Sacramento, U. S. Army  
SACRAMENTO, August 7, 1885.  
(Eastern time), 75th meridian; 7 p. m. (Pacific time), 120th meridian.

Place of observation	Barom.	Therm.	Wind	Westerly
Tatooosh.	29.98	66.57	S.W. 8	Clear
Olympia.	29.94	63.72	N.E. 8	Clear
S. P. Falls.	29.94	63.68	E. 4	Cloudy
Port Gamby.	29.94	63.68	E. 4	Cloudy
Portland.	29.94	64.74	E. N.W. 8	Hazy
Monrovia.	29.91	64.78	N. 6	Clear
Red Bluff.	29.89	65.82	E. N.W. 8	Cloudy
Sac.	29.88	65.71	S. 10. 8	Clear
S. E. San Fran.	29.88	69.00	S. 20. 12	Clear
Heeler.	26.11	65.83	S. 8. 17	Cloudy
S. L. Olds.	29.95	61.61	N. W. 6	Clear
L. Angl.	29.93	61.68	W. R. 8	Clear
B. B. Dug.	29.90	69.70	S. 2. N.W. 8	Cloudy

Maximum temperature 75°. Minimum 67°.

JAMES A. BAWICK,  
Sergeant, Corps of U. S. A.

## ADVERTISEMENT MENTION.

Metropolitan Theater—Standard Minstrels, Suned Parlor—This morning. Standard Minstrels—This morning. Summer Post—This morning. California fruit to Friends East. California fruit to Friends West. Warren's—This morning. Summer-night festival. Baseball—Sunday. Baseball changes.

## Business Advertisements.

Hale Bros. & Co.—Summer clearance sale. Thomas, H. & Co.—Summer clearance sale. China Hall—For this week only. Grand opening—Three-mile House. Need apply at Orphan Asylum.

## LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Declared a Legal Holiday. Governor Stoneman has issued the following proclamation, making this a legal holiday:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, I

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

In accordance with the unanimous sentiment of the people of this state, as expressed in various ways, and as a mark of respect for the memory of our illustrious fellow-citizens, the late General Ulysses S. Grant, now deceased, hereby recommended that the several public buildings of this state, as also county and municipal buildings, be closed on the 20th day of August, A. D. 1885, the day of the obsequies, and for thirty days thereafter. It is also recommended that the day be observed all business, both public and private, be suspended, and said day is hereby declared to be a legal holiday.

In witness whereof I have set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed at the State Capital, in the city of Sacramento, on this 10th day of August, 1885.

GEORGE STONEMAN,

Governor of the State of California.

Attest: THOS. L. THOMSON, Secretary of State.

DEATHS OF A FORMER SACRAMENTAN.—The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Chamberlain of this city will learn with much regret the death of their son, Dr. Edward A. Chamberlain, at Alton, Illinoian. On the 2d of July he went to Cajon, about fifteen miles from his home, to visit a patient. Next day, as he was entering the carriage to return home, he was suddenly seized with severe pain in the back of the head and neck, and died. "I am very sick, let me die," he said, and died almost instantly. The attack is supposed to have resulted from exposure to the intense heat during the preceding day's ride. Deceased was formerly a resident of Sacramento, and a medical student under the late Dr. W. E. Chamberlain. He was employed for several years in the office of Sacramento Smelting Works. At the commencement of the late war he joined Company H, Fifth California Infantry, Colonel Bowie, and was hospital steward in the regular army at the close of the war. Deceased was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, and had distinction in his profession.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL.—This eminent representative of the Catholic Church, and who recently came to this coast, to lecture on religious topics, is announced to deliver two addresses at Galt to-morrow—one at 10 a. m. and the other at 3 p. m. A select choir will be present in this city, consisting of Miss Lida L. Clegg, Mrs. Mrs. Addie Carter, contralto, O. H. P. Fins' tenor; Sig. Luigi Lencioni, baritone; with Miss Lizzie Griffin as accompanist. The choir will be under the direction of Sig. Luigi Lencioni. Monsignor Capel is recognized as one of the ablest exponents of the Catholic Church, and is always listened to with interest. In order to afford Sacramentoans an opportunity to attend at these lectures to-morrow a special train will leave the depot at 9 a. m., and return leave Galt at 3 p. m. Fare for the round trip, \$1.

BASEBALL SUNDAY.—A game of baseball will be played at Agricultural Park to-morrow between the Pioneers of San Francisco and the Aetas of this city. The game will commence promptly at 2:30 p. m. The members are as follows: Pioneers—Bigelow, s. s.; H. Smith, 1st b.; L. Smith, 2d b.; Taylor, c.; Fins, e.; Moriarty, l. f.; Altas, l. R.; Muller, 2d; Morrissey, Sullivan, c. & f.; Fins, e.; Akers, 1st b.; Hough, 3d b.; Hillert, r. f.; Fehly, s. s.; Renfro, p. A square match for \$100 a side and entrance receipts, at the Recreation Grounds, Sunday, August 9th, between the Red Stockings of Vallejo and Knickerbockers of Sacramento. The uniforms, tunnies, Hants, and McLaughlin will play with the Knickerbockers. Game called at 2:30.

TO-MORROW NIGHT'S CONCERT.—On-tomorrow evening the First Artillery Band will give a concert, of a semi-sold charater, at Capitol Park, from 5:30 to 7:30. The programme will be as follows: Sacred Music, Ring the Bells; Hymn; Selections; "The Grand Fantasy; " "Saraband;" "Habanera;" "Embrassment;" (b) "So Soon to Part;" F. Abt; Aria from "Bohemian Girl;" Balfe; song; "A Soldier's Dream;" Ripley; overture; "Poet and Peasant;" Suite; song from "Il Trovatore;" Verdi; grand anthem; doxology.

POLICE COURT.—These cases were disposed of yesterday: Matria; Lafave, charged with exhibiting failed to appear and forfeited her deposit. J. Timmons was relieved of the stigma attached to a charge of drunk. The misfortune of L. Washburn was continued till the 14th. T. McMurry, the champion of sixteen boxers, waived examination and was found to be fit and fixed at \$100. The patrician case of A. Bianca was dismissed. Nellie Saylor, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, had her case continued until August 21st.

BANQUET.—Last evening Charles H. Eldred, manager of the Union Baseball Club, entertained his nine with an elegant banquet at the State House Hotel. Mr. Eldred, passed in his resignation, but the club would not receive it. They claimed that they would not have any other management. Mr. Eldred was granted a vacation for two months, at the end of which time he is to assume the duties of manager. A special meeting will be held next week for the purpose of electing a manager pro tem.

LAST EVENING.—A game of baseball yesterday decided, in the habes corpus case of John Sansone—who sought to be liberated from the Folger's Police that may be removed to the custody of the Warden. It will be remembered that Sansone once escaped from the prison, and the Directors in consequence deprived him of the credits that would otherwise have accrued in his favor, which order Sansone saw fit to contest, with the result as stated.

RAILROAD REPORT.—Dr. A. B. Nixon, of the Central Pacific Railroad Hospital, makes the following report for the month of July: In hospital July 1st, 27; admitted during the month, 25; total, 52; Discharged, 26; died, 1; total, 27. Remaining in hospital August 1, 28. Private houses and other patients, 128. Total number of patients for the month, 150.

ART GALLERY TO-DAY.—The free day used to Saturday at the E. B. Crocker Art Gallery will be suspended to-day, out of respect to the memory of General Grant. The front entrance to the gallery has been hung in black and white, and the full-length portrait of General Grant in the upper vestibule has been draped in mourning.

HUSSARS ELECTION.—The Sacramento Hussars—The Sacramento Hussars, charged with burglary—the same whose confession appeared in these columns yesterday—was taken before the Police Court, and, awaiting examination, was held for trial, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a regular meeting of Sacramento Lodge No. 1, K. of A., held last evening, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing term: President, M. Stein; Vice-President, G. Schindler; Recording Secretary, J. D. Moynihan; Financial Secretary, J. H. Quatman; Treasurer, C. C. Kaufman; Conductor, Charles Spangler.

HELD TO ANSWER.—Thomas McMurry, charged with burglary—the same whose confession appeared in these columns yesterday—was taken before the Police Court, and, awaiting examination, was held for trial, bail being fixed at \$2,000.

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## MILITARY NOTES.

Preparations for the Annual Encampment All Made—Etc.

The companies of the First Artillery Regiment will leave this city a week from to-day for Camp Stoneman, accompanied by the Chico Guard, Captain H. T. Batchelder, which will form one of the companies of General Carey's brigade. An invitation has been extended to Captain Batchelder to use the regimental armory while staying with his company in this city. We understand that Adjutant-General Cosby will accompany the troops from this city also. Officers and men are busily engaged in making preparations for the important event, and with the experience had in previous encampments, nothing necessary for their comfort will be forgotten. The following extracts from brigade and regimental orders are given for the information of all:

"In pursuance of General Order No. 2, from the division headquarters, General Carey assumes command of all the unattached companies of the N. G. C. in the State, and forms a brigade of San Diego Cavalry, 2d Cavalry, 1st Cavalry, 2d Cavalry, 3d Cavalry, 4th Cavalry, 5th Cavalry, 6th Cavalry, 7th Cavalry, 8th Cavalry, 9th Cavalry, 10th Cavalry, 11th Cavalry, 12th Cavalry, 13th Cavalry, 14th Cavalry, 15th Cavalry, 16th Cavalry, 17th Cavalry, 18th Cavalry, 19th Cavalry, 20th Cavalry, 21st Cavalry, 22d Cavalry, 23d Cavalry, 24th Cavalry, 25th Cavalry, 26th Cavalry, 27th Cavalry, 28th Cavalry, 29th Cavalry, 30th Cavalry, 31st Cavalry, 32d Cavalry, 33d Cavalry, 34th Cavalry, 35th Cavalry, 36th Cavalry, 37th Cavalry, 38th Cavalry, 39th Cavalry, 40th Cavalry, 41st Cavalry, 42d Cavalry, 43d Cavalry, 44th Cavalry, 45th Cavalry, 46th Cavalry, 47th Cavalry, 48th Cavalry, 49th Cavalry, 50th Cavalry, 51st Cavalry, 52d Cavalry, 53d Cavalry, 54th Cavalry, 55th Cavalry, 56th Cavalry, 57th Cavalry, 58th Cavalry, 59th Cavalry, 60th Cavalry, 61st Cavalry, 62d Cavalry, 63d Cavalry, 64th Cavalry, 65th Cavalry, 66th Cavalry, 67th Cavalry, 68th 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## FERRAN'S FRAUD.

### WHAT AN AMERICAN PHYSICIAN DISCOVERED.

He Claims that the So-called Cholera Inoculation is the Basest Deception.

The following letter to the New York  *Tribune* from its correspondent at Barcelona, Spain, written a short time since, will be read with the greatest interest by those who have perused the recent accounts of Dr. Ferran's so-called cholera inoculation. The correspondent says:

It seems to me that Dr. Ferran is a charlatan and that his inoculation for cholera is a sheer delusion. Koch, the author of the researches of the great German had opened up a possibility of protective results it was hard to think that an inoculation of the so-called fluid-of-culture would prevent the true pathogenic action of the generic cholera-germ or bacillus. There was no way, and no one who could have known of it, that this may not be followed by another in the same person. The text-books state that there are numerous cases on record of persons who had the disease more than once. The uniform testimony of all who have expressed themselves on this feature agrees that one could not be inoculated to prevent the occurrence of another. This fact rules the operation of inoculation of a fundamental principle. "We vaccinate against small-pox, as one attack, as a rule, gives exemption from others. If it were so with cholera we might look on inoculation with confidence, but as it is not, we cannot afford protection. It seems folly to believe that vaccination would do any better. Koch had never ventured to hold of any such idea, and it was hard to think of a scientist who had got ahead of my great German master."

Yet, thinking that the master was certainly not well-informed, and desiring to embrace the modus for my own country's sake if it seemed veritable, I journeyed into Spain to learn all that I could of the morphology of the microbe in question. At Barcelona I was met by information that the doctor had not only a name, but a rank, and a General Hospital at his disposal, and his cans full of the culture-fluid. I followed him by boat to Valencia and thence out to the favored town, Alcira, situated remarkably favorable to cholera visitation, and the presence of the dreaded bacillus might have been suspected in the shadow of the towers and in the piers of the bridges which connects the island with the mainland, and which sent a close dampness in over the town. The houses looked God-forsaken and dilapidated, and no sooner were my feet on the island than I felt that the epidemic was indeed a thing to dread.

SEARCHING OUT A PATIENT.

I found the town the scene of a strange, wild excitement, and inquired, with his friend and disciple, young Dr. Pauli, had just arrived, and at the time that I entered the town the two gentlemen were enjoying a great reception from crowds of people who were flocking to the hospital-yards to receive the wonderful inoculation. Several hundreds had been vaccinated, and the news had spread to the piers of the bridges which connects the island with the mainland, and which sent a close dampness in over the town. The houses looked God-forsaken and dilapidated, and no sooner were my feet on the island than I felt that the epidemic was indeed a thing to dread.

MARK TWAIN'S WIFE.

### The Humorist Talks Seriously of Family Government.

[From the *Christian Union*.]

For whippings are not given in our house for revenge: they are not given for spite, nor even in anger; they are given partly for fun, partly for fun, partly for fun, partly as a reminder, and partly as a punishment of a repetition of the offence. The interval between the promise of a whipping and its infliction is usually an hour or two. By that time both parties are calm, and the one is judicial, the other receptive. The child is given a choice of punishment until it has been loved to death, and happy-headed and a joyful spirit. The spanking is never a cruel one, but it is always an honest one. It hurts. If it hurts the child, imagine how it must hurt the mother. Her spirit is serene, tranquil. She has not a care which is afforded by a mother. Every blow she gives is given to break her own heart. The mother of my children adores them—there is no milder term for it; and they worship her; they even worship everything which the touch of her hand has made sacred. They know her for the pure all things are pure.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS' DAYS.

They have ever had, and still have, they know her for one who never did them any wrong, and cannot do them a wrong; who never told them a lie, nor the shadow of one; who never deceived them by even an ambiguous gesture who never gave them a look that was not kind, nor ever contented herself with anything short of a perfect obedience, who has always treated them as politely and considerately as she would the best and oldest in the land, and has always required of them gentle speech and courteous conduct towards all, whatever it may be. They have had, for whose promise, whether of reward or punishment, is gold, and always worth its face to the utmost farthing. In a word, they know her, and I know her, for the best and dearest mother that lives—and by a long way the best. You perceive that I have never got down to where the mother in the tale really asks her question, for the reason that I already wear out the soul of Spain.

I at once sought out an inoculated person and opened up a clinical study of his symptoms. He had been "touched" at 9:30 A.M. of a Monday, and I saw him the next day at noon. There was great and intense diarrhoea, intermingled with fever, vomiting and diarrhoea. But the symptoms were not cholera though bacilli were found in the blood and evacuations. There was a notable nausea, with heat and pain in the stomach, and exquisite intestinal torturing following. Restless, painful and insipid headache were manifested, and the feverishness of the time I met him the patient had the objective phenomena of true choleraic collapse, and the discharges resembled those of cholera. But there was no cholera about it. The diarrhea of cholera has the merit of being painless, and this was not. Moreover, there were really no signs of what cholera could be. There was some vomiting and much headache, great weakness and considerable fever. In fact, something of a "state" had been produced, but I would have defined one as a semi-blunt state. The observations as settled nothing in my mind.

SEARCHED BY THE SPANIARD.

I sent my card to Dr. Ferran, asking for an interview, but he did not answer. I then addressed him, and asked him in the name of science if he would see me. Still no answer was deigned. I then went down to the section and feed an officer to take me into the august presence of the great doctor. I found him and his assistant in a large and well-lighted apartment, the floor being of polished wood. The gentleman from Valencia was lunching, and I had the pleasure of seeing the gastronomic efforts of a tall, dark man, with heavy brows half-concealing a brilliant eye, a large, sensual mouth, and an expression of countenance that was not at all amiable, but rather expressive of a certain manner that showed suspicion or manifest lack of truthfulness.

I introduced myself as a student of Dr. Koch, and the Spaniard treated me to a sneer, a bow and an abrupt "What can I do for you?"

"I would like to learn something as to your inoculations," I began, adding, "I am an American."

"I do not propose to acquaint you or any one else with my secret," the doctor interrupted. "It is my property and is not to be revealed, though ultimately I may sell the right to use it in other countries than Spain."

This took my breath away.

"You would steal my secret?" he sneered; and Dr. Pauli opened the door, to indicate that the interview was at an end. I came away feeling snubbed, but not mortified, and I never told that man was not a legitimate son of the great Dr. Koch. I could not get out of his mind, however, that he had repelled me, and asked him if he would go to the hospital and obtain all the information he could, for my benefit. He gave his suggestion, but I accepted it by another. He would loan me a coat, and that he arranged for producing such a certainty is plain enough to a thief set to catch a thief. The lady's affection for her little gray dog was so great that she was included in the asphyxiating scheme, and, by reason of the rose-like fragrance which it possesses when first cut, The genuine article is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Sieger & Sons.

ROBBERY.—These trees are found in South America and in the East Indies and neighboring islands. There are half a dozen kinds. The name is not taken from the color of the wood, as is generally supposed, but by reason of a rose-like fragrance which it possesses when first cut. Some of the trees grow to a height of twenty-four feet broad and ten feet in length, and can be cut from them. The broad planks are principally used to make tops for pianofortes. The rosewood tree is remarkable for its beauty. Such is its value in manufactures that it is used for the best of furniture. Men are so busy with growing because she is "out of her sphere" in politics, practice of law or medicine, on newspaper stalls or in lecture rooms.

LIGHTING STRIKERS.

Women and electricity are alike in many ways, and in this, that, while one requires mechanical skill, the other requires intellectual progress. Men are so busy with growing because she is "out of her sphere" in politics, practice of law or medicine, on newspaper stalls or in lecture rooms.

## SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

### THE NOBLE KINDERGARTEN WORK AMONG POOR CHILDREN.

Chapters Highly Interesting About and for Ladies—Electricity—Health—Dress—Etc.

[Correspondence of the *Round Union*.]

SAN FRANCISCO, August 6, 1885.

San Francisco is ahead of any city in the world in charity schools. Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper's Bible class has in operation twelve kindergartens that do an incalculable amount of good among Barbary Coast wiffs. The children are clothed and fed, as well as taught, and a volume might be filled with their racy remarks. One teacher

is charlatan. To dispose it is an impossibility, for no name was an exception to the mercenary, cold, unfeeling, subcutaneous injection of powerful hydriogogue cathartics, under cover of a bona fide vaccination, supplementing this treatment with a dosing with pills of the same trash. The croton oil under the skin causes an eruption and a sore that rapidly becomes pus-filled and pustular, and after a few hours—As soon as my door was closed I tore off the plaster and extracted as much of the unguent as I could. There may have been microbes in the stuff, I hope so. My analysis showed that it was a compound of something more than carbolic acid, iodine, and the other so-called "symptoms." As soon as my door was closed I tore off the plaster and extracted as much of the unguent as I could. There may have been microbes in the stuff, I hope so. My analysis showed that it was a compound of something more than carbolic acid, iodine, and the other so-called "symptoms."

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As soon as my door was closed I tore off the plaster and extracted as much of the unguent as I could. There may have been microbes in the stuff, I hope so. My analysis showed that it was a compound of something more than carbolic acid, iodine, and the other so-called "symptoms."

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## THE FARM.

### SUGGESTIONS IN AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE.

Value of Alfalfa-Thinning Out  
Fruit-Fruit Syrups—Pinching Back Grapevines—Etc.

So few persons either measure their alfalfa fields or weigh their hay product that it is quite difficult to ascertain precisely how much stock any given area of it will keep. We know that the following statements are correct, and from them our readers can form a correct idea of what good alfalfa will do. R. N. Clark, of Poplar, has an eight-acre pasture. For some months he has had forty hogs, five cows, two calves and eighteen horses and colts confined to this pasture, and they are utterly unable to keep the alfalfa feed down, and he contemplates turning in more stock. This is the bottom land adjacent to Tuolumne river. Now, for some figures on the adobe lands near the foothills. Oliver Henry has six acres of alfalfa that is two years old now; but last year when it was only one year old, he cut eighteen tons of hay from it at the first cutting, twelve tons at the second and eight tons at the third cutting. This makes a yield of six tons per acre for the second year on adobe land, irrigated twice during the season. The hay was weighed, and is therefore known to be accurate and not guess work. We will add that in addition to this, this six-acre field furnished sufficient pasture to keep six head of cattle all winter long. This is not a remarkable yield in any sense, for we have heard of cases where the foothill adobe, but we will let it be a memorandum of the yield was kept. (Folsom Register.

### SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

[REPORTED FOR THE RECORD-UNION.]

#### General Merchandise.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 7th.

BACIS AND PAVING—All kinds are in full request at steady prices.

POTATO CHIPS, 66¢ per lb.; Wool Eggs,

5¢ per dozen; for pigs and hogs for 4¢.

EGGS—Very little doing, and mostly in a small way.

BREAD—The California Cracker Company's bread for some of the principal varieties is in full request, 5¢ per lb. and 50¢ 50¢ per dozen.

SOAPS—We quote Pale at 5¢ and Chemical

5¢ per lb.

PEPPERS—5¢ per lb.

SPICES—5¢ per lb.

ASSORTED EX.—12 lbs. Nacs.—11 Novelties.—12

Bananas.—12

EGG JUMBLIES.—12 Saloon Pilot.—5

Excelsior.—5

SALOON PILOT.—5

Confectioners (A).—64

Confectioners (B).—64

Ginger Cakes.—65

Soda Extra.—65

Graham.—65

Coconut Cakes.—65

Orange Flavored Mixed.—15

Congress.—15

Pearl.—6

Cracker Meal.—6

Cracker Meal Ex.—6

